

N. B. Later intelligence informs us that Joe was arrested, but was subsequently taken out of the custody of the

When it is remembered that the first cotton plant in the United States was raised in 1787, surely our readers find reason for surprise at the wonderful increase that has accrued in little more than fifty years. Bold, indeed, must be the man who would venture to predict the wealth, greatness and power, likely to become our national attributes through the agency of cotton.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

From 10 to 16 quarts of Indian corn and oats ground together, is to be fed to each animal three times daily during ten days; then half a peck of boiled mashed potatoes, with a handful of corn meal strewn over them. The water in which the potatoes have been boiled, must be thrown away, as I know it to be hurtful to animals. In a week a change may be made of chopped pumpkins, or sliced Swedish turnips, or sugar beet, for the potatoes. Changes of food improve the appetite, and prevent cloying, but corn meal, with or without oats may be the never failing accompaniment of any other food. The ground corn meal or oats, is to be fed after the hay is eaten, at the several times of feeding. Great care must be taken not to over feed, and the appetite must be carefully watched. The farmer should take the alarm the hour that he sees the animal leave any of his usual allowance in the trough or rank, clean out both, and by

**MICHAEL WERTS.**—I bed up my land three feet wide, where the soil is not very strong. Where I plant stubble, I break it up in the fall or winter, and before planting, I bed. If any part of the land lies low, I apply the hoe, so as to raise a considerable bed. Where the land is strong, I bed at the distance of four feet. When planting time comes, which is from the 1st to the 15th of April, I then open the ridge with a very narrow bull-tongue plough; drill the seed plentifully, but not so as to fall in bunches. I then follow with a board, and cover lightly, which I prefer to the rake. As soon as the cotton is well up, I run the wrong side of a twister next to the cotton, thereby covering all the grass in the middle of the rows. I follow with the hoes, chopping out the width of the hoe, leaving two to three stalks in the hill, without putting any dirt to the cotton, except where a stalk needs support. At the second ploughing, I throw out the middles, and follow with the hoes, thinning to a stand of one stalk, and throwing a little dirt to the cotton. The third ploughing should be a thorough one, throwing a bed to the cotton, following

JOHN HANDY, Editor.  
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